THE Tobacco SITUATION

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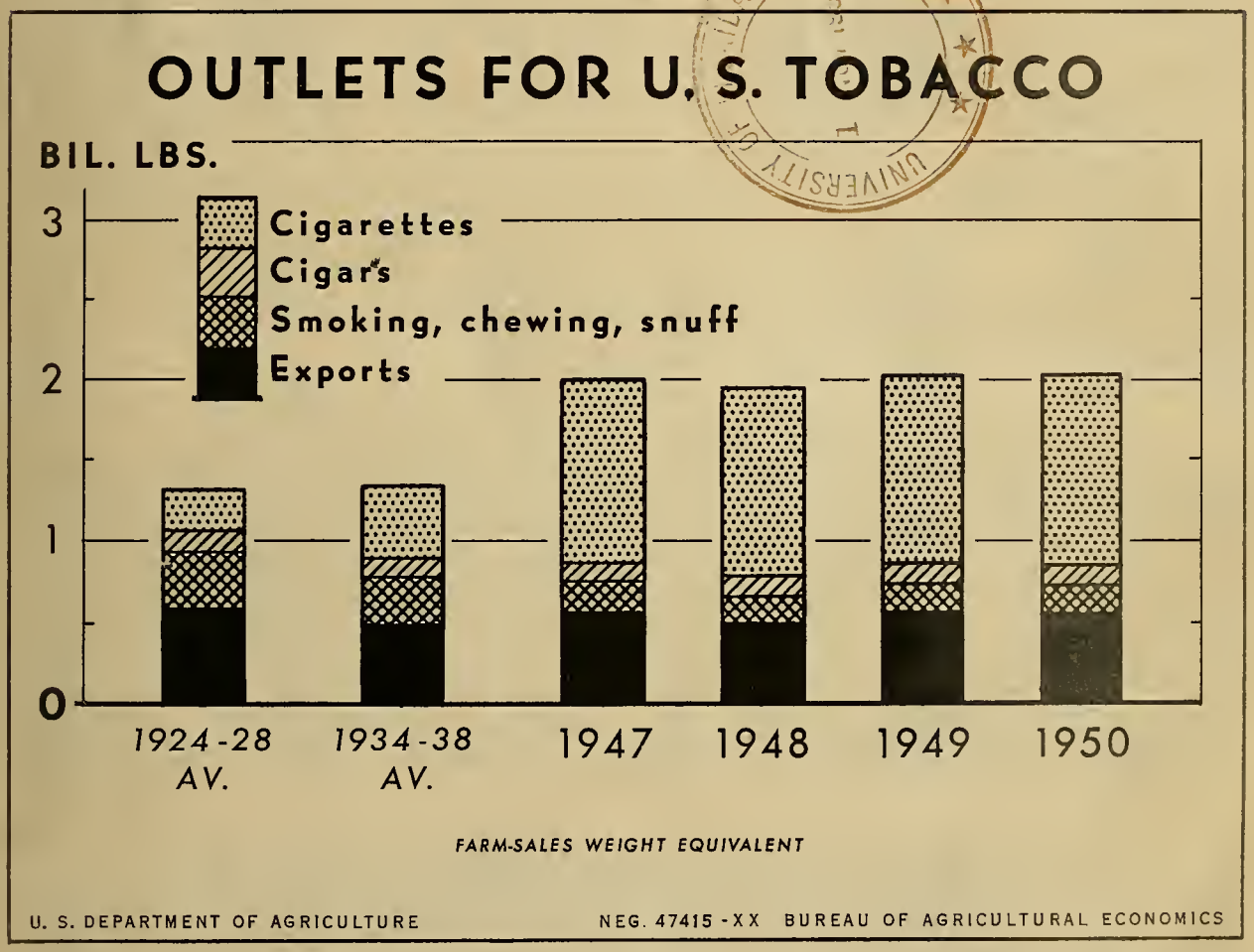

In recent years, United States cigarette manufacture has taken more domestic tobacco than the other tobacco products and leaf exports combined. In 1950, it is estimated that a record quantity of 1.2 billion pounds(farm-sales weight) of tobacco will be used in the manufacture of cigarettes. This is about 2-3/4 times the 1934–38 average and 4-3/4 times the 1924–28 average. Domestic leaf going into United States manufactures of smoking and chewing tobacco in recent years has fallen sharply below the level of the late 1930's and is only about one-half the 1924–28 average. Tobacco used in snuff has been comparatively stable. Since World War II, cigar manufacture has required more U. S. leaf annually than in 1934–38, but less than in 1924–28. During the late 1920's exports provided an outlet for 45 percent of United States leaf, a larger share than that of any single manufactured tobacco product. In 1950, United States tobacco exports, estimated at around 545 million pounds (farm-sales weight), will account for about 25 percent of the total. In 1924–28 the share going to cigarettes was only about 20 percent but by 1950 it has risen to almost 60 percent of the total.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1949 June	1949 July	1949 Aug.	1949 Sept.	1950 June	1950 July	1950 Aug.	1950 Sept.	Last data available as percent of a year earlier
Prices received at auctions										
Flue-cured	Cents per lb.	1/	44.2	45.2	48.3	1/	51.1	54.4	55.5	115
Maryland	Cents per lb.	56.4	56.0	51.5	1/	49.0	45.8	45.8	45.0	89
Parity prices 2/										
Flue-cured	Cents per lb.	47.2	46.9	46.5	46.3	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.8	110
Burley	Cents per lb.	45.7	45.5	45.1	44.8	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.8	113
Maryland	Cents per lb.	47.4	47.2	46.7	46.5	55.6	55.8	56.2	56.5	122
Fire-cured	Cents per lb.	21.9	21.8	21.6	21.5	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.3	141
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Cents per lb.	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	26.8	26.9	27.1	27.2	158
Virginia sun-cured (37)	Cents per lb.	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.1	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.2	148
Index of prices paid, int., taxes, and wage rates 3/	1910-14=100	252	250	249	248	255	256	258	259	104
Tax-paid Withdrawals										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	33	26	35	32	33	28	39		111
Cigars, large 4/	Million	521	423	516	532	471	401	587		114
Chewing and Smoking	Mil. lb.	17	14	19	19	16	14	19		100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	3.3	2.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	2.4	4.5		112
Accumulated since Jan. 1										
Cigarettes, small	Billion	175	201	237	269	178	206	246		104
Cigars, large 4/	Million	2,686	3,109	3,625	4,157	2,573	2,973	3,561		98
Chewing and Smoking	Mil. lb.	95	109	128	147	96	109	128		100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	20.3	22.6	26.6	30.2	20.2	22.6	27.1		102
Cigarettes, tax-free	Billion	3	2	3	3	3	3	4		133
Accumulated since Jan. 1										
Tax-free	Billion	18	20	23	26	13	16	20		87
Tax-paid plus tax-free	Billion	193	221	260	294	192	222	266		102
Stocks, beginning of quarter (farm-sales weight)										
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.		1,538				1,484			96
Burley	Mil. lb.		1,116				1,152			103
Maryland	Mil. lb.		51				53			104
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.		177				180			102
Dark air-cured	Mil. lb.		82				88			107
Cigar, filler 4/	Mil. lb.		149				218			146
Cigar, binder	Mil. lb.		139				147			106
Cigar, wrapper	Mil. lb.		17				20			118
Exports (farm-sales wt.)										
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	18.7	23.4	55.3	80.3	13.9	19.4	44.1		80
Burley	Mil. lb.	2.9	4.4	6.5	3.4	5.9	2.3	5.8		89
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.2	.8	.5	.8	.5	.3	.4		80
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	8.6	4.3	5.5	2.2	3.1	4.1	1.8		33
Dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	2.9	1.0	1.1	.3	.4	.4	.3		27
Cigar	Mil. lb.	3.8	.6	1.6	.7	1.4	.6	.8		50
Accumulated since beginning of crop year										
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	387.2	5/ 23.4	78.8	159.0	444.4	5/ 19.4	63.4		80
Burley	Mil. lb.	27.6	32.0	38.5	41.9	27.2	29.5	35.3		92
Maryland	Mil. lb.	3.8	8.0	8.5	9.3	6.0	6.3	6.7		79
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	31.2	35.4	41.0	43.2	23.0	27.1	28.9		70
Dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	12.1	13.1	14.2	14.5	4.9	5.3	5.5		39
Cigar	Mil. lb.	20.3	20.9	22.5	23.2	7.6	8.2	9.0		40
Personal income 6/	1935-39=100	206	204	203	203	217	221	223		110
Index of Industrial Production 7/	1935-39=100	170	163	173	178	200	198	210		121
Percent Labor Force Employed	Monthly	94.0	93.6	94.2	94.7	94.8	95.0	96.1	96.3	102

1/ Closed. 2/ 1949 parities computed by old formula; 1950 parities, by new formula. 3/ 1949 parities not computed with this index. 4/ Includes Puerto Rican. 5/ Beginning of crop year. 6/ Seasonally adjusted monthly totals at annual rate. 7/ Unadjusted.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board October 19, 1950

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SUMMARY

In 1951 United States cigarette output, which absorbs 75 to 80 percent of the tobacco used domestically, will probably exceed the record high of about 395 billion estimated for 1950. This will mean a continuing strong demand for cigarette tobacco (flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland) in 1951. Burley and Maryland supplies appear ample but flue-cured is in a fairly tight supply position. Consumption of cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff may show some increases in 1951. Demand for the kinds of tobacco (fire-cured, dark air-cured, cigar filler, binder, and wrapper) used in these products may strengthen, but supplies of most of these types are large. High levels of employment and consumer incomes in prospect for 1951 will be major factors bolstering the demand for tobacco products and leaf.

The 1951 exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States seem likely to be higher than 475 million pounds (export weight), the expected level for this year. Three-fourths or more of total United States tobacco exports will be flue-cured. The export demand for dark tobacco types has been trending downward over the long term as production expanded abroad and also since cigarettes made from lighter tobacco have grown in popularity throughout much of the world.

Tobacco Products

Cigarette consumption in the United States during 1950 is expected to total 363 billion--3 percent above that of 1949. In addition, around 32 billion will be shipped for overseas forces and to United States territories, and as exports to foreign countries. Shipments for overseas forces have increased, but exports have declined, mostly because of the sharp drop in the takings of the Philippine Republic. Leading manufacturers advanced cigarette prices in late July. Although manufacturers' net prices for standard brand cigarettes were unchanged between early 1937 and April 1946, they are now 42 percent above that level.

Cigar consumption in the United States in 1950 is likely to be close to 5.6 billion--the same as in 1949. During the first half of this year, cigar consumption was running below a year earlier; but in the third quarter, there was an upturn that is expected to continue. In 1950 approximately 50 percent of all cigars will be purchased at 8 cents or less compared with 40 percent in this price range in 1947. This trend towards lower-priced cigars may be halted or at least slacken in the year ahead.

Smoking tobacco output in 1950 is estimated at 109 million pounds--about 1 percent above that of 1949. Consumption of smoking tobacco has edged upwards from its low point of 105 million pounds in 1947 but will continue to be far less than the 200 million pound level of pre-World War II.

Chewing tobacco output in 1950 is estimated at 89 million pounds--about 1 million pounds less than in 1949 and the lowest on record. The long-term downtrend may be interrupted if some of the increasing number of defense workers are in occupations in which smoking is prohibited. During World War II, output of chewing tobacco increased from the low point of 101 million pounds in 1940 to 125 million pounds in 1944.

Snuff consumption in the United States in 1950 may reach 42 million pounds--slightly above the 41 million pound level of 1949. The consumption of snuff has been comparatively stable for many years. The peak year was in 1945 when it reached 43 2/3 million pounds.

Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Tobacco usually ranks third or fourth among the agricultural exports of this country. The 1950 total is expected to approximate 475 million pounds--export weight--(roughly equivalent to 545 million pounds--farm-sales weight). This is about 5 percent smaller than in 1949 but 9 percent above the 1934-38 average. The 1951 export demand is expected to be strong, especially for cigarette tobacco. During the first 8 months of 1950, flue-cured and Burley tobacco exports were only slightly less than those in the same period of 1949, but exports of some of the other types were sharply lower. The dollar exchange position of some foreign countries is improving and will continue to do so as the United States purchases for stockpiling and defense industries increase. Economic Cooperation Administration programs will continue to be significant in aiding further recovery abroad in 1951. Tobacco purchases of foreign buyers from this year's crop will be more costly than in previous years.

Tobacco Leaf

In 1950-51 the domestic use of flue-cured tobacco will probably be as high or higher than the 722 million pounds used in 1949-50. From July 1950 through June 1951, United States exports of flue-cured may not be quite as large as the 447 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1949-50 but an increase may occur in 1951-52. According to present plans, British takings of United States tobacco in July 1950-June 1951 will be below those in 1949-50--partly as the result of expansion of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured production. The average price for the 1950 crop of United States flue-cured will be the highest on record--approximately 54.5 cents per pound compared with 47.2 cents for the 1949 crop. The 1950 prices have averaged well above the support level of 45 cents per pound,

and quantities placed under Government loans have been much less than in 1949. The 1951 support level may be higher than this year if the parity index continues to advance. The total supply of flue-cured for 1950-51 is 2,680 million pounds--slightly above that for 1949-50. The carry-over on July 1 was 3 1/2 percent smaller than a year earlier, but this year's production according to the October indication is 7 percent larger than the 1949 crop. The size of the marketing quota and national allotment is to be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by December 1.

According to law, a national marketing quota must be proclaimed for each marketing year for each kind of tobacco for which a national marketing quota was proclaimed for the immediately preceding year. Marketing quotas are now in effect on flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and Virginia sun-cured tobacco; and quotas applying to the 1951 crops of these kinds of tobacco must be proclaimed by December 1 of this year.

The total disappearance of Burley during October 1950-September 1951 is likely to be at least as large as the 534 million pounds estimated for 1949-50. The 1950 crop of Burley was estimated as of October 1 at 484 million pounds--14 percent smaller than last year's and will start to auctions around December 1. The support level of 45.7 cents per pound is 13 percent above last season's and slightly exceeds the average of 45.2 cents received by growers for their 1949 crop. Carry-over of Burley on October 1 was 3 percent above the record level of October 1, 1949, and when added to this year's crop, gives a total 1950-51 supply of 1,484 million pounds--the third highest on record.

The 1950-51 supplies of Maryland tobacco are estimated at 96 million pounds--1 million larger than the record 1949-50 level. The 1950 crop of Maryland will be marketed next spring and summer. The September 1950 parity for Maryland tobacco was substantially above that of a year earlier and the support level will also be substantially higher than that applicable to the 1949 crop.

Domestic use of fire-cured and dark air-cured during 1950-51 is expected to be a little larger than in 1949-50 if the output of snuff and chewing tobacco rises. Exports of these types are not expected to change much in the year ahead from those in 1949-50. The 1949-50 exports of fire-cured and dark air-cured (except Virginia fire-cured) dropped below 1948-49 and are substantially down from their prewar averages. The 1950 crops of these kinds of tobacco are considerably lower than a year earlier. Acreage allotments were smaller and yields per acre were lowered by excessive wet weather in Kentucky and Tennessee. However, with the larger carry-overs on October 1 than a year earlier, total supplies of most of these types are more than adequate to meet anticipated requirements. The 1950 crops have price supports around 13 1/2 percent higher than the 1949 crops.

The domestic use of cigar filler, binder, and wrapper in 1950-51 will probably be larger than in 1949-50 since cigar manufacture is likely to increase. Total supplies of cigar filler and binder are estimated to be 4 or 5 percent above a year ago while total supplies of United States shade-grown nearly equal the record high of a year ago. Price supports of most 1950 cigar filler and binder crops will be substantially higher than last season. Exports of cigar tobacco have dropped sharply below the unusually large shipments in 1948-49.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

Cigarette consumption in the United States in 1951 will probably exceed the record number estimated for this year. Approximately 363 billion cigarettes will be consumed in this country in 1950 according to present estimates. This is about 11 billion or 3 percent more than last year's total of 352 billion. The high rates of employment and income during much of 1950 are expected to continue and even be higher during 1951, and consumer demand for cigarettes will be strong. The number of smokers can be expected to increase since those of smoking age are increasing as our total population grows. The sharp upswing in cigarette consumption in the latter 1930's and during World War II resulted in part from the increase in the number of women smokers. This factor will be of less and less relative importance with respect to any future increases occurring in cigarette consumption.

Leading manufacturers advanced cigarette prices in late July. On a net basis (after excluding the excise tax and making allowance for usual trade discounts), the July price increase amounted to 6 percent and brings the total percentage increase since early 1946 up to 42 percent. The manufacturers' net prices for the standard brands were unchanged from early 1937 until April of 1946. Government price ceilings were in effect from early 1942 until mid-1946.

Retail prices charged consumers reflect changes in the prices at the manufacturers' level and also changes in Federal, State, and local tax rates on cigarettes. In the past decade, Federal excises on cigarettes were increased twice, and many States raised their previous rates while others began taxing cigarettes for the first time. By the increases occurring in 1940 and 1942, the Federal excise was raised from 6 cents per package of 20 cigarettes to 7 cents.

Forty States now tax cigarettes, or 13 more than in 1940. In the 13 additional States since 1940, the State tax rate per package of 20 amounts to 4 cents in 3 States, 3 cents in 7 States, 2 cents in 2 States, and 1 cent in 1 State. In the 26 States taxing cigarettes in 1940, the State tax rates by mid-1950 had been increased by an additional 4 cents in 1 State, 3 cents in 1 State, 2 cents in 6 States, 1 cent in 6 States, and were unchanged in 10 States. In Arkansas, the present rate is 1 cent less per package than in 1940. In New Hampshire, the rate is 15 percent of the retail price. In summary, part of the retail price increases of cigarettes since mid-1940 in 30 some States, is attributable to the increases in existing State tax rates or in making cigarettes subject to tax for the first time.

While domestic users consumed the preponderant share of the cigarettes manufactured in the United States, a considerable number go into certain tax-free uses and also are exported to foreign countries. All of these are reported as tax-free removals. Exports to foreign countries in 1949 accounted for about three-fifths of all tax-free cigarettes; but during World War II, a very large quantity of tax-free cigarettes were

shipped to overseas personnel. Exports of cigarettes to foreign countries during 1950 have continued to decline, but other tax-free shipments are likely to be larger than in 1949 because of the increase in United States forces overseas. It is estimated that total tax-free shipments in 1950 will be around 32 billion, and this will mean a total United States output of cigarettes of about 395 billion. This is the largest yearly manufacture on record and compares with 385 billion in 1949 and 387 billion in 1948. Since 1933 and up until 1949, each year's output of cigarettes exceeded that of the previous year. In 1940 the total was 189 billion and by 1945, it had reached 332 billion.

Table 1.- United States cigarettes: Domestic consumption, exports and total manufacture, average 1935-39, annual 1946-50

Year	Domestic consumption	Tax-free uses 1/		Total manufacture
		Total	Exports	
	Million	Million	Million	Million
Av. 1935-39	157,048	7,245	5,477	164,236
1946	321,727	30,670	24,325	350,038
1947	335,413	34,277	22,796	369,683
1948	348,509	38,678	25,168	386,826
1949	351,809	33,223	19,547	384,980
1950 2/	363,000	32,000	14,000	395,000

1/ In addition to exports, tax-free uses include, principally, ships' stores and shipments to some territories and other overseas areas.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

Exports of cigarettes from the United States to foreign countries reached a peak of 25 billion in 1948 and declined in 1949 to 19 1/2 billion. The decline has continued in 1950, and the yearly total is likely to be smaller than for any year since World War II although still almost triple the prewar average. The January-August United States cigarette exports were 9 3/4 billion--one-fourth less than in the same months of 1949. The sharp decrease in the quantity going to the Philippine Republic, the principal taker in the last several years, largely accounted for the drop. Among the next 9 ranking foreign destinations, 5 countries got more and 4 got less. (See table 2, page 8.) The combined total of cigarette exports to the numerous other foreign areas was 15 percent higher in January-August 1950 than in the same period in 1949. In 1949 the United States exported cigarettes to more than 100 foreign lands.

Table 2.- Cigarette exports from the United States, average 1934-38 annual 1948-49; and January-August 1949-50 with percentages

Country	Calendar year			January-August		Percent 1950 is of 1949
	1934-38	1948	1949	1949	1950	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent
Philippines, Rep. of	2,544	11,625	7,422	5,146	1,058	21
Netherlands Antilles	105	1,221	1,291	492	770	157
Tangier 1/	12	941	1,223	737	849	115
Hong Kong	22	738	983	450	807	179
Venezuela	39	702	879	563	619	110
Belgium-Luxembourg	63	1,518	764	601	828	138
Switzerland	16	837	680	484	347	72
Sweden	80	359	597	531	136	26
Panama, Rep. of 2/	389	719	618	421	414	98
Czechoslovakia	1	789	555	413	195	47
Total 10 countries	3,271	19,449	15,012	9,838	6,023	61
Other countries	1,499	5,719	4,550	3,247	3,729	115
Total all countries	4,770	25,168	19,562	13,085	9,752	75

1/ Includes French Morocco.

2/ Includes Canal Zone.

Cigars

United States cigar consumption in 1951 is expected to be a little larger than in the current year. The high levels of employment and consumer incomes in prospect for 1951 will tend to favor increased cigar purchases. The estimated cigar consumption for 1950 is about 5.6 billion, practically the same as in 1949. During the first half of 1950, United States cigar consumption ran about 4 percent less than in the first half of 1949, but there has been an upturn during the third quarter that is expected to continue through the remainder of the year. The yearly consumption in each of the 2 most recent years is between 3 and 4 percent above the average of the late 1930's but 5 percent below the post-World War II high of 5.9 billion in 1946. The peak consumption year during World War II was in 1942 when the number of cigars reached 6.2 billion.

Wholesale prices of popular brands of cigars increased about 40 percent during World War II and then again following the war by about another 25 percent. Since the end of 1946, popular brand prices have remained fairly steady. However, there has been a noticeable shift on the part of consumers towards smoking cigars from the lower-priced groups. (See table 3.) It seems likely that about 50 percent of the cigars consumed this year will cost 8 cents or less compared with 40 percent in this price range in 1947. This trend towards lower-priced cigars probably will slacken or may be halted in the year ahead.

Table 3.- Cigar consumption[1] by retail price groups, average 1935-39, annual 1946-49, January-August 1949-50

Year	8.0 cents or less		8.1 to 15.0 cents		15.1 cents or more		Total	
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
Av. 1935-39	4,800	89.6	516	9.6	43	.8	5,359	100.0
1946	3,168	53.6	2,370	40.1	376	6.3	5,914	100.0
1947	2,262	40.2	3,085	54.8	284	5.0	5,631	100.0
1948	2,450	42.4	3,025	52.4	300	5.2	5,775	100.0
1949	2,666	47.7	2,631	47.1	290	5.2	5,587	100.0
Jan.-Aug.								
1949	1,699	46.9	1,746	48.2	180	4.9	3,625	100.0
1950	1,773	49.8	1,601	45.0	187	5.2	3,561	100.0

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals based on sales of revenue stamps.

United States exports of cigars are relatively unimportant compared with domestic consumption. The 1949 total was only 3 million--sharply less than the 13 million of the year before. For January-August 1950, cigar exports amounted to about 1.6 million--31 percent less than in the same months of 1949.

United States imports of cigars come principally from Cuba and the Philippines. About 10 million cigars were imported from Cuba for consumption in 1949--practically the same as in 1948 and roughly triple the prewar average. Those imported from the Philippines amounted to only a little over one-half million in 1949 and less than 1 1/2 million in 1948 in contrast to around 200 million annually in the late 1930's. United States imports of cigars from Cuba during January-August 1950 totaled 5.9 million--slightly more than in the same period of 1949, while those from the Philippine Republic totaled a little over one-half million--sharply above the number in the same period a year earlier but still relatively few.

Cigar shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States continue at a very low level. Puerto Rican-made cigars for United States consumption had diminished sharply from the mid-1930's until 1943 but rose sharply in the latter war years to around 80 million in 1945-46. Tax-paid withdrawals of Puerto Rican cigars amounted to less than 5 million in 1949 and also in 1948. For January-August this year, tax-paid withdrawals of Puerto Rican cigars were extremely small--only about one-quarter of a million in contrast to 4 1/4 million in the same period of 1949.

Smoking Tobacco

Consumption of smoking tobacco in 1951 may be up a little. Most smoking tobacco is used in pipes although some smokers use it for rolling cigarettes. Indications are that hand-rolled cigarettes may have increased somewhat during January-August of this year in comparison with a year

ago. Output of smoking tobacco in 1950 is estimated at around 109 million pounds compared with 108 million pounds in 1949. The use of smoking tobacco declined sharply during World War II and reached its lowest point of 105 million pounds in 1947. The pre-World War II level was around 200 million pounds.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices of smoking tobacco stayed close to its 1935-39 average throughout World War II and then rose 18 percent after the war. For August 1950, this index was the same as in August 1949 although increased prices for some brands became effective July 31. The BLS retail price of pipe tobacco shows an increase of more than one-fourth from the end of World War II until mid-1950. Prices paid by farmers for packaged smoking tobacco in June 1950 were about one-fifth higher than in 1945. The Federal excise tax on smoking tobacco has been the same since early 1919--18 cents per pound. This rate is, of course, much lower than the tax on an equivalent quantity of tobacco in the form of manufactured cigarettes. As of January 1, 1949, only 9 States had taxes on smoking tobacco.

United States exports of smoking tobacco in packages and in bulk totaled 2.2 million pounds in 1949--slightly more than in 1948. During January-August 1950, smoking tobacco exports were 1.3 million pounds--a little lower than in the same period a year earlier. Principal foreign outlets of these products are Mexico, Bolivia, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Canada.

Chewing Tobacco

Consumption of chewing tobacco in 1951 may be a little larger than in 1950. This would be an interruption of the long-term downward trend for this tobacco product, but seems likely if employment is stepped up in those defense occupations in which smoking is prohibited. During World War II, chewing tobacco consumption increased about 18 percent from 1940 to 1944 and was attributed largely to this reason. Chewing tobacco output has dropped lower each year since 1944 and has been less than 100 million pounds for each year since 1946. Previous to that, the lowest on record was 101 million pounds in 1940.

The estimated total chewing tobacco output for this year is 89 million pounds compared with 90 million pounds in 1949. Manufacture of plug tobacco during the first 8 months of 1950 was about 3 1/2 percent below the same period of 1949 while that of scrap chewing gained a little. In 1949 plug and scrap made up 47 and 44 percent of total chewing tobacco manufacture, respectively, while twist and fine-cut chewing accounted for 6 and 3 percent. During January-Aug. 1950, twist output ran 2 2/3 percent less than in the same period of 1949, but fine-cut showed a slight gain.

The August 1950 BLS index of wholesale prices of chewing tobacco was the same as it has been following the increase in late 1946. Two price increases have occurred since prewar--a 20 percent rise in late 1944 and an 8 percent rise in late 1946. The Federal excise on chewing tobacco has been 18 cents per pound since early 1919. As of January 1, 1949, chewing tobacco was taxed by only 7 States.

United States exports of chewing tobacco, principally plug and twist, totaled 2.4 million pounds in 1949--one-third less than in 1948. During January-August 1950, United States exports of chewing tobacco amounted to only 1 million pounds compared with 1.6 million in the same months of 1949. Australia, the Philippine Republic, Panama, and Newfoundland are principal foreign outlets for chewing tobacco. Exports to the Philippine Republic have fallen sharply.

Snuff

Consumption of snuff may show an increase in 1951 compared with 1950. Expansion of employment and improvement in incomes in the geographical areas where much snuff is consumed will be factors favoring an increase. Consumption of snuff in 1950 is likely to be near 42 million pounds--slightly above the 41 million pound level in each of the previous 2 years. In the late 1930's, yearly consumption was close to 38 million pounds and during World War II, rose to a peak of 43 2/3 million pounds in 1945. Virtually no snuff is exported from the United States.

The BLS wholesale price index for snuff has remained constant from February 1948 through August 1950. From 1939 through the close of World War II, the index rose about 6 percent. Between the end of the war and early 1948, it increased an additional 53 percent. The Federal excise on snuff has been 18 cents per pound since early 1919. As of January 1, 1949, only 7 States had taxes on snuff.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1951 may be higher than the level expected this calendar year. It is estimated that 1950 exports will total about 475 million pounds compared with 498 million in 1949. During the first two-thirds of the current year, United States tobacco exports totaled 238 million pounds--14 percent less than in the same portion of 1949. The last 4 months of the year are months when tobacco exports are especially large. The bulk of flue-cured, the major export class, is marketed from August to November and much of the export purchases are shipped shortly thereafter.

A strong export demand, especially for United States cigarette tobacco, appears to be in prospect in 1951. Cigarette consumption abroad continues to press on available supplies of tobacco, and stocks in a number of foreign countries a year from now will probably still be low in relation to consumption requirements. The dollar exchange position of some foreign countries has improved, and further improvement is expected as United States purchases of raw materials abroad for stockpiling and defense industries increase. Economic Cooperation Administration programs will continue to be a factor in assisting important western European countries towards further recovery. Tobacco has long been a major import commodity for several countries unable to produce any themselves and in those which can produce only a part of their requirements. Besides occupying an important place in the standard of living in many countries, tobacco provides substantial governmental revenues.

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

United States exports more tobacco than any other country in the world and is likely to continue to be the major supplying country in the years ahead. However, tobacco acreage and production are expanding elsewhere in the world under the stimulus of high prices, governmental guarantees, and because the shortage of dollar exchange has restricted imports from America. In Europe, France and Italy have increased their production of tobacco over prewar by a considerable amount. Turkey is producing far more tobacco than prewar and Greece is now fast approaching her prewar level. In Africa, Southern Rhodesia has greatly increased her production especially of flue-cured; and other countries such as the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have also shown increases. India is producing substantially more flue-cured than prewar, and Canada has more than doubled her prewar average.

In the United States, prices of flue-cured tobacco, the principal export class, are the highest in history, and for several of the less important export types, prices are likely to be above last season when marketings begin in the late fall and in early 1951. Flue-cured is well above support level, but several other types are likely to be closer to support levels. Foreign buyers for this year's crops will have to pay more than in previous years; and if the general price level continues upward in 1951, next season's prices for some types may be even higher.

The size of the takings of various countries has changed over the years and some foreign destinations important in earlier years take little United States tobacco today. In the 1924-28 period, Canada and Japan took around 15 and 10 million pounds, respectively, whereas, very little has gone to these countries in the past several years. The important countries of destination for United States tobacco in recent years are shown in table 4. The United Kingdom has taken more United States tobacco than any other country for many years. In 1949 the United Kingdom, accounting for a little over one-third of total United States exports, took 22 percent less than the 1934-38 average and practically the same as the 1924-28 average. Germany ranked second in 1949 and took much more than the annual average of the earlier periods. Netherlands ranked third and took twice as much in 1949 as the 1934-38 average but only a little more than the 1924-28 average. Ireland ranked fourth in 1949 and took several times her annual averages for the prewar period and for the late 1920's. Australia and Belgium ranked next in 1949 and both exceeded their 1934-38 average quantities but took moderately less than their 1924-28 averages. French takings in 1949, though up sharply over those in 1948, were far less than the usual annual quantities in the earlier periods. United States exports of tobacco to several other countries in 1949 were several times larger than the yearly quantities in either the 1924-28 or 1934-38 periods. These include Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland, and New Zealand. Norway and India, though not showing as much increase as the foregoing group, still got considerably more in 1949 than in the earlier periods. United States tobacco exports to China in 1924-28 were substantial but by 1934-38, they had dropped by almost one-half; and since the end of World War II, they have dwindled to an insignificant amount.

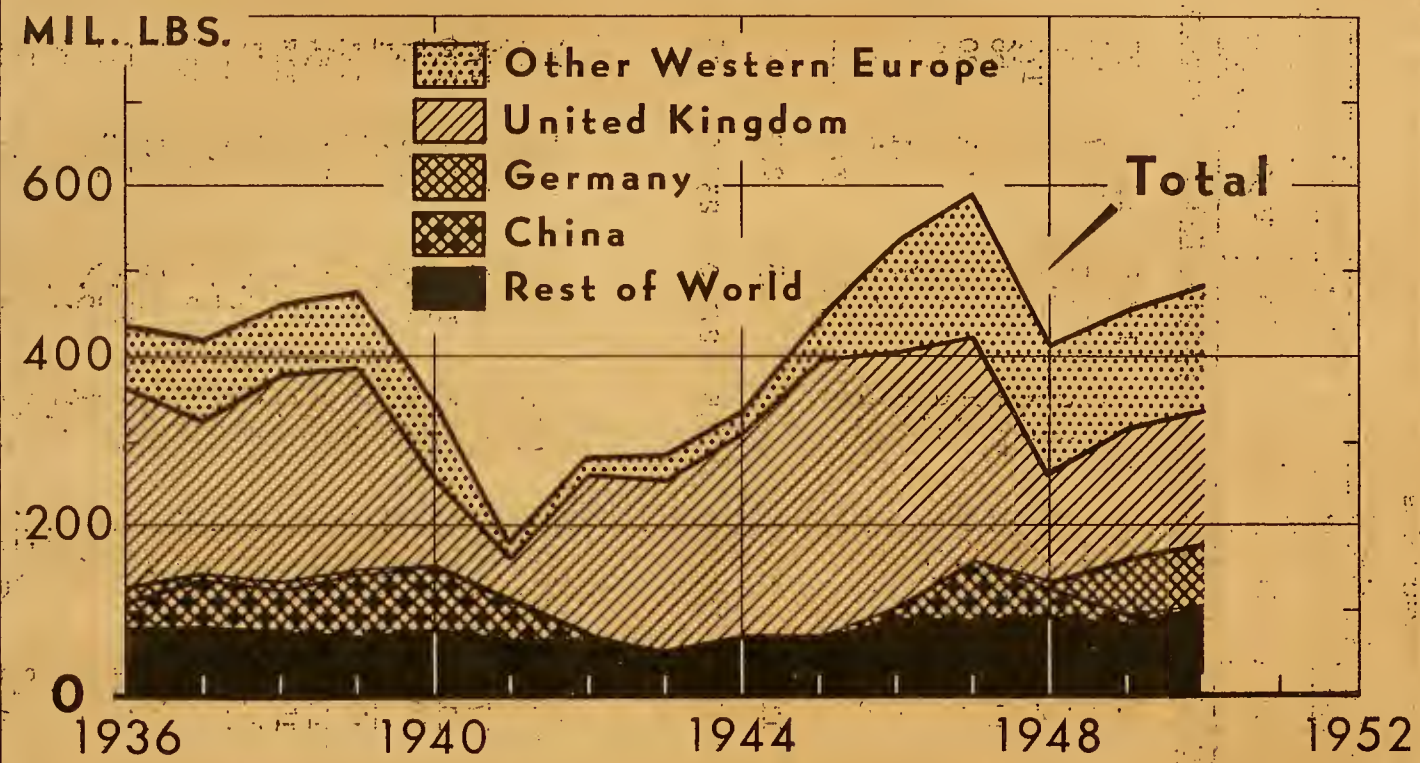
Table 4.- United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco, for specified periods, by types, and to principal importing countries

(declared weight)

Type and country	Calendar year 1924-28 average	Calendar year 1934-38 average	Calendar year 1948	Calendar year 1949	January-August 1934-38 average	January-August 1949	January-August 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Flue-cured	1/324.0	324.9	342.7	379.9	139.4	183.8	177.6	97
Burley	8.9	11.6	23.4	35.1	8.0	26.1	24.7	95
Maryland	14.3	5.5	7.8	7.9	4.0	5.0	4.3	86
Va. fire-cured	22.6	9.7	7.6	4.7	6.3	2.8	4.9	175
Ky. & Tenn. "	1/126.6	53.7	19.9	28.5	39.6	24.7	16.4	66
One Sucker	2/	.7	1.2	6.6	.4	5.6	1.1	20
Green River	15.8	3.0	.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	.5	19
Black Fat, etc.	1/2.0	9.0	5.1	4.8	5.9	3.6	2.1	58
Cigar	.8	1.3	6.1	22.4	.6	18.2	4.4	24
Perique	1/ .1	.1	.1	.1	.1	2/	2/	---
Stems, tr., and scrap	12.0	17.8	11.9	5.1	9.6	4.5	2.0	44
Total unmfd.	527.1	437.3	426.6	498.3	216.5	277.0	238.0	86
Country of destination:								
United Kingdom	164.8	213.9	167.0	167.4	72.9	51.4	23.7	46
France	34.6	21.0	.7	15.8	19.7	14.6	6.3	43
Belgium-Lux.	21.1	15.5	17.9	19.4	9.9	9.1	15.8	174
Netherlands	31.5	15.6	21.8	32.5	9.1	16.4	21.4	130
Germany	34.0	12.8	26.4	87.1	8.0	69.7	53.5	77
Portugal	4.4	4.8	11.8	11.1	3.3	9.0	5.5	61
Denmark	5.2	4.6	10.1	11.4	2.4	8.8	9.8	111
Ireland	3.8	7.4	12.2	25.3	3.3	10.8	5.8	54
Switzerland	2.8	3.8	15.4	10.7	2.2	6.7	7.9	118
Norway	4.1	4.7	11.1	7.4	2.0	5.2	3.7	71
Sweden	4.7	7.2	11.1	5.8	2.2	4.2	4.9	117
Italy	7.8	1.1	4.5	2.5	.7	2.2	2.6	118
China	92.5	48.2	28.4	3.1	29.3	3.1	.1	3
Australia	21.5	18.4	19.1	19.6	13.1	10.0	7.1	71
India & Pakistan	5.4	2.6	10.1	7.2	1.7	5.8	3.6	62
New Zealand	.6	2.5	4.0	6.2	1.4	4.7	4.2	89
Philippine Rep.	.5	1.2	.2	1.1	.8	.1	25.3	3/
Other countries	87.8	52.0	54.8	64.7	34.5	45.2	36.8	81
Total	527.1	437.3	426.6	498.3	216.5	277.0	238.0	86

1/ Partially estimated.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ Over 999 percent not shown.

EXPORT MARKETS FOR U. S. TOBACCO



EXPORT WEIGHTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO YEARS ENDED JUNE 30

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47849-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In the early years of World War II, United States tobacco exports dropped far below the prewar level; but after mid-1944, they rose sharply for 3 successive years. Another sharp decline occurred in 1947–48 due principally to the scarcity of dollar exchange. In 1948–49 and 1949–50, the increases in the amounts going to Germany largely offset the sharp decreases in shipments to China, and total exports were raised moderately in each year of the past 2 years. The United Kingdom still takes more than any other single country, although substantially less than in the late 1930's. Germany has been the second ranking outlet during the last 2 years and has received much more than her prewar average. Tobacco exports to the other western European countries being assisted by ECA programs have risen well above the prewar average. The quantity shipped to the rest of the world has increased moderately over prewar. Total tobacco exports during 1950–51 are expected to be near the 1949–50 level.

During the first 8 months of 1950, flue-cured exports were slightly less than in the same period last year. Most other tobacco export groups were below a year ago. Burley and Maryland tobacco exports were only moderately less, but exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, One Sucker, Green River, Black Fat, and cigar leaf were all down sharply. In the case of cigar tobacco, the January-August 1949 exports of cigar tobacco included a much greater quantity of the Puerto Rican type than was shipped out in the comparable period of this year. The export subsidy program on the dark tobacco types in operation during part of 1949 encouraged greater exports of those types in January-August than in the same months of this year when no such program has operated.

During January-August 1950, United States tobacco exports to the United Kingdom were less than one-half of those in the same period last year. The United Kingdom recently increased its allocation for purchases of tobacco in the United States and Canada but only to the extent necessary to meet the increased costs because of price increases. The quantity to be taken during the entire year of 1950 is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1949. During the first 8 months of 1950, United States exports of tobacco to Germany, France, Portugal, Ireland, Australia, India, Norway, New Zealand, and China fell below those in the same period of 1949. Increased quantities went to Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, and Italy. An unusually large shipment of more than 25 million pounds went to the Philippine Republic in January-August 1950--very much more than the small quantities of previous years. The combined total of tobacco exports to all the many other countries not specified above was almost one-fifth less in January-August 1950 than in the same period of 1949.

British Tobacco Situation

Tobacco consumption in Britain during 1950 has been a little above that of 1949. Data for the first 7 months of the year indicate that a larger share of the tobacco retained for home consumption came from the Commonwealth countries--37 percent compared with 34 percent in the same period of last year. In 1934-38 tobacco from the Commonwealth countries accounted for 23 percent of total British home consumption. British exports of manufactured tobacco during January-August 1950 were 4 percent smaller than in the same period of 1949. Cigarettes make up more than nine-tenths of the total British tobacco exports. About three-fourths of British tobacco exports went to Singapore, Malaya, Australia, Hong Kong, and other Commonwealth areas; and the remainder to foreign destinations, the most important of which were Belgian Congo, Germany, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

For many years, the United Kingdom has been the world's foremost tobacco importer. In 1949 British tobacco imports totaled 301 million pounds--the largest amount in 3 years and 9 percent above the 1934-38 average. Although the United States was the largest single source and furnished a little over one-half of the total, this was much less than in 1934-38 when the United States share was about three-fourths.

During January-August 1950, total British imports of tobacco were 10 percent higher than in the same months of 1949, but quantities from the United States were 6 percent smaller. British imports of tobacco from Southern Rhodesia and India were up 58 and 33 percent, respectively, and those from Canada and Nyasaland increased 38 and 14 percent. The January-August 1950 imports from Turkey and Greece were down sharply--39 and 82 percent less than in the same period of 1949.

Tobacco imported from Southern Rhodesia in January-August 1950 was valued at 51 pence per pound--9 percent above that of a year earlier. Tobacco imported from the United States averaged 49 pence--36 percent above that of a year earlier. The rise in the import value of the United States leaf in terms of British currency largely reflects the devaluation of the British pound which occurred in September 1949. The official exchange rate was reduced from $4.03 to $2.80. Despite the change in currency relationships, the import value per pound for United States leaf in January-August 1950 was below that of Southern Rhodesian leaf. During this period, very little of the United States leaf was from the 1950 United States crop. The 1950 flue-cured crop in the United States is bringing record high prices which are well above those on the Southern Rhodesian auctions during April-August of this year. The average price there for 76 million pounds (approximately three-fourths of the crop) was 38.4 pence per pound which is the equivalent of 44.8 cents per pound (computed at $2.80 equals 1 pound sterling).

Stocks of tobacco in Britain on July 31 total 349 million pounds--9 percent higher than on July 31, 1949, but still substantially smaller than on that date in the prewar years. The seasonal decline in stocks since the first of the year amounted to 17 percent or about as much as in the same period of 1949.

Table 5.- United Kingdom tobacco: Stocks, imports, consumption, and exports average 1934-38, annual 1939-49, January-August 1949-50

Year	Stocks Dec. 31	Imports 1/		Retained for home consumption			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
		Total	From United States	Non-preferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Average 1934-38	497	275	213	132	39	171	39	12
1939	514	212	128	151	48	199	40	14
1940	328	141	59	141	50	191	30	2
1941	259	214	129	153	69	222	27	1
1942	238	265	180	157	76	233	17	2
1943	310	354	291	165	56	221	18	4
1944	243	230	180	173	47	220	18	1
1945	278	369	310	183	48	231	37	14
1946	383	433	366	193	55	248	55	7
1947	384	296	201	173	51	224	52	1
1948 3/	390	281	172	153	61	214	45	1
1949 3/	421	301	154	139	72	211	47	2
Jan.-Aug. 1949	4/321	107	25	5/81	5/41	5/122	32	1
Jan.-Aug. 1950	4/349	118	23	5/77	5/46	5/123	30	3

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco--Imports of manufactured tobacco products have generally been small relative to imports of unmanufactured tobacco.
2/ Tobacco imported from non-preferential areas comes in at full duty rate while that imported from preferential areas (Commonwealth origin) comes in at a lower rate of duty. At present, the preferential rate is only about 3 percent below the full duty rate, but from 1931 to 1939, it was over 20 percent below the full duty rate.
3/ Subject to revision. 4/ July 31. 5/ January-July.

Table 6.- United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries and shipments from Puerto Rico, for specified periods

(declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Calendar year: 1924-28 average 1/	Calendar year: 1934-38 average	Calendar year: 1948	Calendar year: 1949	January-August: 1934-38 average	January-August: 1949	January-August: 1950	1950 as percentage of 1949
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Total imports 2/	78.3	66.3	84.2	87.9	44.8	61.6	60.8	99
Cigarette leaf								
Unstemmed	46.1	44.4	64.1	64.1	30.2	44.6	45.7	102
Turkey	13.1	18.2	45.3	45.1	12.2	31.3	32.9	105
Greece	20.1	18.8	8.1	9.9	13.0	6.9	6.2	90
Syria	.2	.5	4.5	3.8	.3	2.6	2.3	88
Bulgaria	.5	.6	2.3	1.5	3/	.9	1.0	111
U.S.S.R.	.0	.1	2.0	1.7	3/	1.3	1.5	115
So. Rhodesia	.0	3/	1.3	1.3	3/	.9	.9	100
Yugoslavia	.0	.0	.5	.4	.0	.3	.2	67
Cigar leaf (filler):								
Stemmed	13.8	7.2	10.8	11.6	4.6	8.2	7.8	95
Cuba	13.8	7.1	10.8	11.6	4.6	8.2	7.6	93
Unstemmed	8.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	86
Cuba	7.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	86
Scrap	3.6	6.1	3.8	5.4	4.2	3.7	3.7	100
Cuba	1.8	2.9	3.7	5.1	2.0	3.3	3.5	106
Philippines	1.7	3.2	.1	.3	2.2	.3	.2	67
Cigar wrapper	6.3	2.1	1.0	.8	1.3	.5	.7	140
Indonesia 4/	6.1	1.9	.8	.5	1.2	.4	.5	125
Cuba	.1	.2	.2	.3	3/	.1	.2	200
Total from Cuba	23.5	14.3	18.7	21.1	9.4	14.4	13.7	95
Shipments from Puerto Rico 5/								
Total	27.0	22.5	15.2	17.9	8.6	6.3	7.4	117
Stemmed	16.1	17.4	9.6	10.1	6.7	3.9	5.0	128
Unstemmed	5.1	.1	3/	.2	3/	.2	3/	—
Scrap	5.8	5.0	5.6	7.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	109

1/ General imports.
2/ Includes tobacco stems not cut, ground, or pulverized, not shown separately.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Formerly shown as originating in Netherlands-Indies or Netherlands.
5/ July-August data not yet available--totals compared are January-June.

IMPORTS AND SHIPMENTS 2/

Total United States imports of tobacco in 1951 are expected to be near the level of recent years. Total tobacco imports for consumption were close to 88 million pounds in 1949--second highest in the past 30 years. During the first two-thirds of 1950, tobacco imports were slightly below those in the same period of 1949. The January-August 1950 imports of cigarette leaf for consumption were 2 percent larger than in January-August 1949, with a little more coming from Turkey and less from Greece--the 2 principal sources. Tobacco imports from Syria showed a moderate decrease but quantities of cigarette leaf from Bulgaria and Russia were larger and from Southern Rhodesia, were about the same. Stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in the United States on July 1, 1950, totaled 148 million pounds--almost the same as the July 1, 1949, record high.

United States imports of cigar leaf for consumption in the first 8 months of 1950 were smaller than in the comparable period of 1949. The quantity of both stemmed and unstemmed cigar filler from Cuba was smaller, while scrap imports held even. However, less scrap came from the Philippine Republic and the amount was only a small fraction of the imports during the comparable period or prewar years. Cigar wrapper imports for consumption in January-August 1950 were above those in January-August 1949 but only a little over one-half of the comparable prewar average. The stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States on July 1, 1950, totaled 16.6 million pounds--approximately one-fourth less than on July 1, 1949, but more than double the average holdings in the late 1930's. The large Cuban tobacco stocks held in the United States in the late war years and immediate postwar years have been substantially reduced because of the elimination of the quota under the Trade Agreement.

The shipments of cigar tobacco from the United States territory of Puerto Rico during the first half of 1950 were 17 percent larger than those in the same period of last year. Stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco in the United States on July 1, 1950, were the smallest for any July since 1927. Stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco held on the island of Puerto Rico on July 1, 1950, were the lowest since 1940 with one exception.

FLUE CURED, TYPES 11-14

Domestic Use and Exports

In 1950-51 the use of flue-cured tobacco in the United States will probably be as high or higher than the record 1949-50 use, mainly to meet the large demand for cigarettes. During 1950-51, United States consumers at home and overseas are likely to smoke more than the 367 billion cigarettes consumed in 1949-50. Domestic use of flue-cured in 1949-50 at 722 million pounds was slightly above the previous year and rose approximately 75 percent during the decade of the 1940's. In each of the past 2 marketing years, the use of flue-cured in United States products, mostly cigarettes, exceeded the average of the last 3 World War II years (1942-43 through 1944-45) by around 12 percent.

2/ Imports of tobacco from foreign countries and shipments of the territory of Puerto Rico to the United States are on a declared-weight basis.

The prospects for flue-cured exports during 1950-51 are relatively favorable although they may not be quite as large as the 447 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1949-50. Foreign requirements for flue-cured are substantial because cigarettes made from United States tobacco are favored by many foreign consumers. Stocks of United States flue-cured in several countries are low relative to consumption and also compared with pre-World War II levels. The ECA programs for 1950-51 will again assist several western European countries in procuring tobacco supplies from the United States. The dollar exchange situation has been improving as United States imports from foreign areas have increased. Factors that will probably mean smaller United States flue-cured exports in July 1950-June 1951 than a year earlier are: (1) the higher prices for the 1950 crop; (2) the greater quantities available from Southern Rhodesia, where the last crop was of record size and a high acreage is again planned; and (3) the import restrictions by the Philippine Republic, where an unusually large quantity was shipped in the last quarter of the 1949-50 crop year.

During 1949-50, the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, the Philippine Republic, Ireland, Belgium, Australia, Denmark, Hong Kong, and New Zealand were the largest ranking, foreign outlets in that order for United States flue-cured. Each of these countries took more or just about as much as in the previous year. United Kingdom and Germany combined accounted for over half of all the flue-cured exported while the other 8 countries among the top 10 accounted for one-third. Several countries that took smaller quantities in 1949-50 than in 1948-49 were Norway, Austria, Sweden, Portugal, Finland, China, and Indonesia. India got about the same while Switzerland, French Indochina, Egypt, Palestine, and Siam increased their takings over 1948-49.

In 1949-50, 10 western European countries were authorized by ECA to purchase about 330 millionpounds (farm-sales weight) of flue-cured tobacco. Not all of it had been shipped by the end of the 1949-50 crop year. From July 1 through mid-October of the 1950-51 fiscal year, ECA authorizations were approved for about 117 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of flue-cured for the United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, China, France, Germany, and Norway. Other authorizations are expected during 1950-51.

Supplies

Carry-over of flue-cured on July 1, 1950, totaled 1,484 million pounds--3-1/2 percent lower than a year earlier. The October 1 estimate of United States flue-cured production was 1,196 million pounds--almost 7 percent larger than the 1949 crop. The 1950 crop is the largest in 3 years and has been exceeded only twice by any appreciable amount. The 1946 and 1947 crops were 13 and 10 percent larger, respectively, but the 1939 and 1945 crops were practically the same size as in 1950. Carry-over plus this year's crop adds to a total supply of 2,680 million pounds for 1950-51. This is slightly above the 1949-50 level. In view of the strong current demand for the 1950 crop thus far, the supply situation is considered to be fairly tight. With total disappearance expected to run about as high in 1950-51 as in 1949-50, the carry-over next July 1 would be around 1,510 million pounds--slightly above a year earlier. Although 1950 yields per acre in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina were

below 1949, the average for the whole flue-cured area combined is expected to be 5 percent above last year and a little higher than the previous record yield of 1948. Average yields per acre for flue-cured as a whole during each of the past 5 years have been relatively high compared with those in the war or pre-war years. An announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture on the size of the 1951 marketing quota and national allotment for flue-cured will be made not later than December 1, 1950.

Table 7.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50

(farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic 2/	Disappearance 1/ Exports 2/	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Av. 1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1939	1,171	946	2,117	707	417	290	14.9
1940	760	1,410	2,170	577	421	156	16.4
1941	650	1,593	2,243	783	492	291	28.1
1942	812	1,460	2,272	893	604	289	38.4
1943	790	1,379	2,169	980	625	355	40.2
1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	1,150	696	454	42.4
1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	1,152	665	487	43.6
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	1,212	660	552	48.3
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	1,054	695	359	41.2
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	1,102	715	387	49.6
1949 2/	1,115	1,538	2,653	1,169	722	447	47.2
1950 2/	1,196	1,484	2,680				3/55.0

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Auction market average through mid-October.

1950 Prices Highest on Record

Auction market prices for all types of flue-cured combined have been at a record level and averaged 55 cents per pound for sales through mid-October. Approximately 85 percent of the crop was marketed by that date. For the 1950 season as a whole the average price is expected to be around 54-1/2 cents--about 15 percent above last season's. Flue-cured growers' cash receipts from their 1950 crop are expected to total roughly 650 million dollars or almost one-fourth more than the 526 million dollars from last year's crop. Total receipts from flue-cured in 1950 exceeds that in any other year except 1946, when the record size crop had a value of 653 million dollars.

The type 14 auction markets in the Georgia-Florida Belt began July 24 and closed September 7. The volume of marketings ran about 9 percent less than last year, mostly because lower yields reduced the outturn in this belt. Prices for gross sales (includes resales) averaged 48.0 cents per pound--20 percent higher than the 1949 average. The 1950 average,

although a record high, was less than 1 cent above the 1948 average of 47.2 cents. In the type 14 marketing area, growers placed only about 5.2 million pounds under Government loan this year compared with 20.4 million last season. Most grades brought average prices well above their loan rate values. Flue-cured tobacco is marketed loose or untied in these markets and customarily brings a lower price than in the other belts where it is tied in hands before marketing.

The type 13 auction markets in South Carolina and Border North Carolina Belt opened August 1 and were nearing their closings in mid-October. Gross sales (includes resales) exceeded those of last season and were the third largest on record. Prices for the season averaged a record 55.3 cents per pound--13 percent above the comparable 1949 average and 9 percent above the previous high of 1948. Only about 6 million pounds or around 2 percent of total deliveries to these markets were placed under Government loan by growers. During the 1949 season, receipts under loan in the type 13 markets totaled 26.7 million pounds.

The type 12 auction markets in the Eastern North Carolina Belt opened August 21 and will continue probably until sometime in November. Gross sales (includes resales) through mid-October totaled 378 million pounds compared with 373 million pounds in the same period of last season. The 1950 prices in these markets averaged 56.8 cents per pound--17 percent higher than a year earlier. Allowing for resales and compared with the October estimate of production, the marketings in this belt were about 90 percent completed in mid-October. Approximately 9-1/2 million pounds have been placed under Government loan thus far--or only about 2-1/2 percent of total deliveries. During the 1949 season, 17-1/4 million pounds or 4-3/4 percent of the total went under Government loan.

The type 11 (b) auction markets in the Middle Belt in Central North Carolina opened during the week ending September 1 and are likely to be operating at least through mid-November. Gross sales (includes resales) through mid-October totaled 123 million pounds--22 percent more than the 101 million sold in approximately the same period last season. Congested conditions in redrying plants forced a suspension of marketing for several days following September 20. Prices through mid-October averaged a record 56.7 cents per pound and were approximately one-fifth above those in the comparable period last year. The season average price will exceed that of any previous season. Growers placed roughly 6 million pounds or 5 percent of total deliveries through mid-October under Government loan. During the 1949 season as a whole, receipts under Government loan were 8.3 million pounds or 6.8 percent of deliveries to these markets.

The type 11 (a) auction markets in western North Carolina and south central Virginia opened September 14 and some are likely to continue until mid-December. Gross sales (includes resales) through mid-October totaled 155 million pounds and prices averaged 54.7 cents per pound. This is a larger volume than in the comparable period of last season when prices averaged 46.4 cents per pound. It is likely that the season average price in the Old Belt will be higher than for any previous season. Through mid-October, growers marketing in the Old Belt placed about 12 million pounds under Government loan. This represented approximately 8 percent of total deliveries to these markets. During the 1949 season as a whole, about 14 percent of the total went under Government loan.

Price Supports

The 1950 price support level for flue-cured is 45 cents per pound--2 1/2 cents higher than in 1949. The type 14 untied tobacco was supported at 4 cents per pound less than the tied tobacco common to the other belts. The support level represents 90 percent of the June 15 parity price which was 50.0 cents per pound. The flue-cured parity in July 1951 is likely to be higher than it was in June 1950, and this will mean a higher support level for the 1951 crop than was applicable to the 1950 crop. The rise in flue-cured parity by next June will result from the increase in the index of prices paid, interest, taxes, wage rates, and also because of the higher "adjusted" base price, which is calculated in accordance with the method prescribed by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949.

Price support loans were made on flue-cured tobacco each year from 1946 through 1949. In 1946 and 1947, quantities placed under Government loan amounted to 5 and 17 1/2 percent of the crops for these years. The loans have been repaid on all this tobacco. In 1948 and 1949, quantities placed under loan amounted to 106 and 104 million pounds (farm-sales weight), respectively,--between 9 and 10 percent of each year's crop. Much of this tobacco has moved into trade channels. As of early October 1950, an estimated 22 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent) remained under Government loan from the 1948-49 crops. Government loans on the 1950 flue-cured crop through mid-October totaled almost 49 million pounds.

BURLEY, TYPE 31

Domestic Use and Exports

In 1950-51 the use of Burley tobacco in the United States is expected to be at or above the high levels of recent years. Most Burley goes into cigarettes, production of which seems likely to attain a new peak. Smoking and chewing tobacco also absorb important quantities of Burley, and production of these products will probably be near or a little above their 1949-50 levels. The estimated domestic use of Burley in the marketing year, October 1949-September 1950, is 494 million pounds--practically the same as in each of the preceding 2 years. The domestic use of Burley in the recent 3 years has exceeded the peak years of World War II because of the increase in cigarette manufacture since that time. Other tobacco products requiring Burley declined following World War II. The 1948-50 average output of smoking tobacco and plug chewing averaged 31 and 29 percent lower than the 1943-45 average while cigarette output averaged 17 percent higher.

The 1950-51 exports of Burley seem likely to continue near the 1949-50 level. Burley exports account for around 8 percent of total disappearance yearly. The popularity of the United States blended type of cigarette abroad has been the major factor accounting for postwar exports of Burley at 3 to 4 times its average prewar level. Estimated Burley exports through September 1950 are 40 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--slightly lower than in the preceding year. In each of the recent 2 marketing years, Germany got more than any other single country but received smaller shipments in 1949-50 than in 1948-49. The next ranking foreign outlets in the last 2 years were Portugal and Belgium. During 1949-50, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria took more than a year earlier but Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Egypt, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Argentina took less.

During fiscal 1949-50, 8 western European countries (including their overseas territories) received ECA authorizations to procure approximately 32 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of Burley. From July 1 through mid-October of the 1950-51 fiscal year, ECA authorizations for about 2 1/2 million pounds of Burley for Belgium and Norway were approved. Other authorizations are expected to follow during the course of 1950-51.

Supplies

The estimated carry-over of Burley on October 1, 1950, is close to 1 billion pounds--about 3 percent higher than last October's record level. Both the 1948 and 1949 crops were larger than the disappearances in the following years and stocks rose by 11 percent between October 1948 and October of this year.

Table 8.- Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50

(farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic 2/	Disappearance 1/ Exports 2/	Average price per pound
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Av. 1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12	22.2
1939	395	684	1,079	317	305	12	17.3
1940	377	762	1,139	341	335	6	16.2
1941	337	798	1,135	380	374	6	29.2
1942	344	755	1,099	413	407	6	41.8
1943	392	686	1,078	427	418	9	45.6
1944	591	651	1,242	483	474	9	44.0
1945	577	759	1,336	483	448	35	39.4
1946	614	853	1,467	526	476	50	39.7
1947	485	941	1,426	524	496	28	48.5
1948	603	902	1,505	531	489	42	46.0
1949 2/	560	974	1,534	3/534	3/494	3/40	45.2
1950 2/	484	3/1,000	3/1,484				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Preliminary estimate.

In October the Burley crop was estimated at 484 million pounds--14 percent smaller than last year and the smallest outturn in the past 7 years. The 1950 acreage allotment for Burley was smaller than the 1949 allotment. The 1950 average yield per acre for Burley as a whole is lower than last year but is above the average yields in all other previous years except 1946 and 1948.

The carry-over plus this year's production of Burley adds to a total supply of 1,484 million pounds for 1950-51. This level has been exceeded only by that for each of the 2 previous years and is adequate to meet anticipated requirements. Assuming that the 1950-51 total disappearance of Burley is around 540 million pounds, carry-over on October 1, 1951, will be 944 million pounds--the third highest on record.

The 1951 marketing quota and national acreage allotment for Burley will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than December 1 of this year.

1950 Prices Expected to Top 1949

Burley auctions usually begin around December 1. The demand for cigarette grades is likely to be strong and the 1950 season average price is expected to exceed the 45.2 cents per pound received by growers for their 1949 crop. The parity price of Burley for September 15 is 50.8 cents. The 1950 support level for Burley computed at 90 percent of the September parity is 45.7 cents per pound. This season's Burley loan level is 13 percent higher than last season's and also slightly exceeds the average price received by growers last season. The 1950 Burley crop is expected to bring prices that will generally average above the support level.

The support level for the 1951 Burley crop will probably be higher than that applying to the 1950 crop. The September 1951 parity for Burley seems likely to be above the September 1950 parity, mostly as the result of some further rise in the index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rate

Government Loans on Burley

The proportion of Burley placed under Government loan in the years since World War II has fluctuated sharply. About 24 percent of the large 1946 crop but only 8 percent of the small 1947 crop went under loan. In the 1948 marketing season, 97 million pounds or 16 percent of the crop was received under loans; during last season loans were made on 39 million pounds or 7 percent of the crop. A large share of the loans made on 1946 and 1947 tobacco has been repaid. As of early October, the Government loan stocks of Burley are estimated at around 60 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent).

MARYLAND, TYPE 32

Domestic Use and Exports

During 1950-51, the domestic use of Maryland tobacco may exceed the 1949-50 level. The principal domestic use of Maryland tobacco is in cigarettes, which will probably set a new consumption record in 1950-51. For the year ending September 30, 1950, the domestic use of Maryland tobacco is estimated at around 29 million pounds--a record or near-record quantity 3 to 5 percent above the preceding year.

Exports of Maryland tobacco in recent years have accounted for from 20 to 30 percent of total disappearance. Estimated exports during 1949-50 at nearly 8 million pounds are 1-1/3 million pounds smaller than in 1948-49. Switzerland, the principal foreign outlet, has taken less. Germany, ranking second in 1948-49, took much less in the past year. France and the Philippine Republic took none in 1948-49, but each received shipments during 1949-50. Tunisia and Algeria got more; but for the crop year through August 1950, French Morocco had received less than a year earlier. More went to the United Kingdom but less to Belgium and Austria.

During fiscal 1949-50, 7 western European countries received ECA authorizations to procure approximately 2 1/3 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of Maryland tobacco.

Supplies

The October 1, 1950, carry-over of Maryland tobacco is estimated at about 58 million pounds--about 7 percent above that of a year earlier. This year's October stocks were the largest on record. The October estimate for the 1950 Maryland crop was 38 million pounds--7 percent below the 1949 harvestings. This year's acreage is a little below last year and indicated yields per acre are about 5 percent smaller, but the production is likely to be the third or fourth largest on record. This year's crop plus the large carry-over adds to a total supply of 96 million pounds-- approximately 1 million larger than the record 1949-50 level. If total disappearance (domestic use plus exports) during 1950-51 is 1 or 2 million pounds larger than the 37 million pounds of 1949-50, the carry-over on October 1, 1951, would be practically the same as the record level of October 1, 1950.

Table 9.- Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50

(farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	Average price per pound
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Average 1934-38	27.5	41.3	68.8	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7
1939	32.8	41.4	74.2	26.5	22.6	3.9	21.1
1940	32.6	47.7	80.3	28.5	25.9	2.6	33.0
1941	31.2	51.8	83.0	27.2	26.1	1.1	30.1
1942	28.1	55.8	83.9	34.4	32.2	2.2	56.5
1943	20.8	49.5	70.3	25.1	23.8	1.3	45.3
1944	38.2	45.2	83.4	31.2	28.8	2.4	55.5
1945	18.4	52.2	70.6	30.3	24.2	6.1	57.0
1946	46.2	40.3	86.5	34.0	28.3	5.7	44.5
1947	37.8	52.5	90.3	34.3	27.0	7.3	42.8
1948	35.0	56.0	91.0	37.0	27.7	9.3	54.4
1949 2/	41.0	54.0	95.0	3/37.0	3/29.0	3/8.0	4/47.5
1950 2/	38.0	3/58.0	3/96.0				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Preliminary estimate. 4/ Auction market average.

Price Support Level is Higher

The 1950 crop of Maryland will be marketed next spring and summer. The price support level will be determined at some point between 75 and 90 percent of the September 1950 parity depending upon the relationship of actual supply of Maryland tobacco to its normal supply. In June the Production and Marketing Administration estimates indicated a support level of 86 percent of parity, but the final determination on the support level will be made this fall. The September parity for Maryland tobacco is 56.5 cents

per pound. The 1950 Maryland parity is computed in accordance with the new parity formula provided in the 1948 and 1949 Agricultural Acts and is substantially higher than the September 1949 Maryland parity of 46.5 cents per pound. The 1949 crop was supported at 90 percent of this or 41.8 cents per pound. The auction price for the 1949 crop averaged 47.5 cents-- a drop of over 12 percent from the previous season but still well above the average loan level.

The September 1951 parity for Maryland may be higher than the September 1950 level. If a marketing quota should become effective on the 1951 Maryland crop, 90 percent of parity would be the mandatory support level for that crop. However, if a quota is proclaimed but not approved by at least two-thirds of the growers, there will be no price support. If a quota is not proclaimed, the support for the 1951 Maryland crop will be set, as in the case of the 1950 crop, at from 75 to 90 percent of parity depending on the supply relationship next October 1.

The first Maryland tobacco to go under Government loan was from the 1948 crop which was marketed in 1949. An additional amount was placed under loan in 1950 when the 1949 Maryland crop was marketed. About 3 million pounds or 8 1/2 percent of the 1948 crop and 2.6 million pounds or 6 1/2 percent of the 1949 crop went into loan. As of early October, around 4 1/2 million pounds (farm-sales-weight equivalent) still remained under Government loan.

FIRE-CURED, TYPES 21-24

Domestic Use and Exports

In 1950-51 the domestic use of fire-cured tobacco is likely to be about the same as or a little above that in recent years. The major domestic use of fire-cured is in snuff manufacture, which has shown a high degree of stability for many years. In the years since World War II, total domestic use of fire-cured has stayed between 35 and 36 1/2 million pounds each marketing year. During the year ending September 30, 1950, approximately 35 million pounds of fire-cured tobacco was used in this country. This is substantially less than in the war and prewar years when other tobacco products were apparently absorbing somewhat larger amounts.

The 1950-51 exports of fire-cured seem likely to hold near the level of 1949-50, but the trend in fire-cured tobacco exports has been downward for some time. This has come about mainly because of the change in consumer preferences towards light cigarette tobacco and expanded production of competing dark types abroad. The 1950 support level is higher than last season, and the higher prices of recent years have also probably been a factor in reducing purchases by foreign buyers. Estimated fire-cured tobacco exports during the year ending September 30, 1950, are estimated at around 29 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about one-third less than in 1948-49 and less than one-half of the prewar average. The Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured exports dropped sharply. The 1948-49 exports were boosted somewhat by the Government export subsidy then in effect. The 1949-50 shipments to France were down sharply. France took almost one-third of the Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco exports in 1948-49. Other important foreign destinations for the Kentucky-Tennessee types that received smaller quantities in the recent year are Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Sweden. However, Portugal, Italy, French North Africa, Gold Coast, and Egypt took

more. The United Kingdom, Australia, and Denmark took more of the Virginia fire-cured type but several western European countries including Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, and Germany took less.

In fiscal 1949-50, 10 western European countries received ECA authorizations to procure approximately 26 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of fire-cured tobacco. From July 1 through mid-October of fiscal 1950-51, ECA authorizations were approved for about 3 1/2 million pounds (farm-sales weight) of fire-cured for Belgium, Ireland, Norway, and Austria. Other authorizations are expected during the course of 1950-51.

Supplies

The October 1 carry-over of fire-cured tobacco is estimated at about 165 million pounds--5 percent above a year earlier and the highest stocks for October since 1944. The October 1 estimate of the 1950 crop of fire-cured was near 56 million pounds--22 percent less than the 1949 crop and the lowest on record. The 1950 acreage allotment for fire-cured was smaller than the 1949 allotment. Severe damage from continued excessive moisture greatly lowered the average yields this season in Tennessee and Kentucky. The average yields per acre of types 22 and 23 are indicated to be 15 and 21 percent below those of a year ago in the October crop report, but for Virginia fire-cured, type 21, there was a 5 percent increase. This year's crop plus the estimated carry-over adds to a total supply of 221 million pounds for 1950-51. This is about 3-1/2 percent lower than the 1949-50 level and less than for all previous years except 1945-46 and 1946-47. However, fire-cured supplies are more than adequate to meet requirements. If the total disappearance (domestic use plus exports) of fire-cured is 65 to 70 million pounds in 1950-51, the carry-over next October 1 would be reduced 5 to 10 percent from the October 1, 1950 estimate.

Table 10.- Fire-cured tobacco, types 21-24: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50

(farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	Average price per pound
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Average 1934-38	110.2	194.2	304.4	123.0	53.2	69.8	10.2
1939	99.4	136.2	235.6	94.0	55.1	38.9	10.6
1940	106.5	141.6	248.1	64.2	45.6	18.6	9.5
1941	69.7	183.9	253.6	69.0	51.5	17.5	14.1
1942	71.5	184.6	256.1	76.3	60.7	15.6	17.1
1943	64.9	179.8	244.7	71.2	53.4	17.8	23.4
1944	66.1	173.5	239.6	107.8	44.0	63.8	24.5
1945	58.3	131.8	190.1	85.2	37.6	47.6	31.5
1946	108.9	104.9	213.8	70.4	36.0	34.4	26.0
1947	85.8	143.4	229.2	66.6	36.3	30.3	29.5
1948	73.2	162.6	235.8	78.6	35.4	43.2	31.9
1949 2/	72.1	157.2	229.3	3/64.3	3/35.3	3/ 29.0	29.8
1950 2/	55.9	3/165.0	3/220.9				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Preliminary estimate.

Price Support Level is Higher

The 1950 price support for fire-cured is 34.3 cents per pound--about 13 1/2 percent higher than it was last season. The fire-cured loan level is computed at 75 percent of the Burley price support, which in turn is based on 90 percent of its September parity. The auctions for Virginia fire-cured usually begin in late November or early December and for the Kentucky-Tennessee types, in early January. The 1949 season average for Virginia fire-cured at a record 33.3 cents per pound was about 1 1/2 percent higher than the 1948 average. In Kentucky-Tennessee, the 1949 season average for type 22 (Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt) was 30.6 cents per pound--down 7 percent from the previous season but still the third highest on record. The 1949 season average for type 23 (Paducah-Mayfield Belt) was 25.1 cents per pound--down 15 percent from the previous season. The 1949 crop of type 23 contained a larger percentage of nondescript and low and fair quality grades as compared with 1948.

The 1951 support level for the fire-cured tobacco would be above that for this year's crop, if, as seems probable, the Burley parity next September exceeds its September 1950 level.

During the 1946-49 marketing seasons, a substantial quantity of fire-cured was placed under Government loan. In the 1946-48 seasons, approximately three-eighths of each crop went into loan; but last season loans were made on nearly 18.8 million pounds--roughly one-fourth of the fire-cured produced. The preponderant share was Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured. Between 75 and 80 million pounds (farm-sales weight) remained in Government loan stocks in early October. Loans on well over half of the 1946 fire-cured tobacco have been repaid but substantial quantities from the subsequent crops are still pledged against Government loans.

DARK AIR-CURED, TYPES 35-37

Domestic Use and Exports

The 1950-51 domestic use of dark air-cured may increase slightly from the lows of the last 2 years if chewing tobacco consumption picks up. Stepped-up employment in the defense work in which smoking is prohibited, may bring about some increase in chewing, as was the case during World War II. The estimated domestic use of air-cured tobacco in the year ending September 30 is around 23 million pounds--approximately the same as the record low of 1948-49. The combined output of plug, twist, and fine-cut was approximately 5 percent smaller in 1949-50 than in 1948-49, but some dark air-cured is being used in snuff.

The 1950-51 exports of dark air-cured will probably be fairly near the level of recent marketing years, except 1948-49. During 1949-50, dark air-cured exports are estimated at only about 6 or 7 million pounds. In 1948-49, the Government export subsidy was a major factor in boosting dark air-cured exports to almost 15 million pounds. During 1948-49, France got more than 4 million pounds of dark air-cured; but in the 11 months through August 1950, none of this kind of tobacco was shipped to France. Also, much smaller quantities of dark air-cured tobacco went to Netherlands, Germany, and French North Africa. However, Belgium increased her takings of both the One Sucker and Green River types, and Liberia took more Green

River. For the crop year through August, Nigeria took more One Sucker than in 1948-49 but less Black Fat. Other outlets for Black Fat include the Gold Coast, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and Western Portuguese Africa, all of which took less. Cameroon took more Black Fat.

In fiscal 1949-50, 6 western European countries received ECA authorizations to procure approximately 3 3/4 million pounds (farms-sales weight) of dark air-cured tobacco. From July 1 through mid-October of fiscal 1950-51, ECA authorizations were approved for almost one-half million pounds (farm-sales weight) for Belgium, Ireland, and Norway.

Supplies

The October 1 carry-over is estimated at near 81 million pounds--9 percent above a year earlier and the largest October stocks for any year since 1932. In October the 1950 crop was estimated at 29 1/3 million pounds--18 percent below the 1949 production and below that of any previous year except 1936. The 1950 acreage allotment for types 35-36 (Kentucky-Tennessee) was smaller than the 1949 allotment. Type 37 (Virginia sun-cured) was under allotment for the first time in recent years. As of October 1, indicated average yield per acre for One Sucker (type 35) was the lowest in 5 years and the yield per acre for Green River (type 36) was the smallest since 1943. As in the case of fire-cured, excessive wet weather in the Kentucky-Tennessee area has lowered average yields per acre. This year's crop plus the carry-over adds to a total supply of 109 million pounds for 1950-51--practically unchanged from the 1949-50 level. Supplies are the second or third highest since the early 1930's and are large in relation to anticipated requirements. If total disappearance (domestic use plus exports) during 1950-51 is around 30 million pounds, the carry-over of dark air-cured on October 1, 1951, will be approximately 79 million pounds--about 1 million less than on October 1 of this year.

Table 11. - Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50

(farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Domestic 2/	Exports 2/	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Av. 1934-38	35.5	62.8	98.3	39.0	27.0	12.0	9.4
1939	44.2	56.1	100.3	34.7	27.3	7.4	7.3
1940	42.5	65.6	108.1	33.7	29.0	4.7	7.7
1941	31.5	74.4	105.9	41.9	38.9	3.0	12.0
1942	35.2	64.0	99.2	33.9	29.8	4.1	15.2
1943	30.0	65.3	95.3	37.6	34.4	3.2	27.2
1944	44.9	57.7	102.6	42.2	35.9	6.3	23.3
1945	43.6	60.4	104.0	43.6	30.5	13.1	25.2
1946	49.6	60.4	110.0	37.3	29.7	7.6	22.5
1947	37.2	72.7	109.9	32.7	26.3	6.4	25.8
1948	34.8	77.2	112.0	37.9	23.1	14.8	28.7
1949 2/	35.9	74.1	110.0	3/30.0	3/23.0	3/ 7.0	28.2
1950 2/	29.3	3/80.0	3/109.3				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Preliminary estimate.

Support Level is Higher

The 1950 dark air-cured support price is 30.5 cents per pound--13 percent above the level applying to the 1949 crop. The loan level for dark air-cured is computed at 66-2/3 percent of the Burley loan level, which in turn, is based on 90 percent of its September parity. The auctions for the dark air-cured types usually begin in late November and early December. Last season, One Sucker (type 35) averaged 27.9 cents per pound--6 percent below the previous season's record but above any other previous year. The 1949 season average for Green River (type 36) was 27.8 cents per pound--5 percent above a year earlier and higher than any previous year except 1943 when the crop was short. The 1949 crop average for Virginia sun-cured (type 37) at 31.4 cents per pound was down slightly from the 1948 average but was still higher than all recent years except 1943-45.

The 1951 support level for dark air-cured tobacco would be above that for this year's crop if, as seems probable, the Burley parity next September exceeds its September 1950 level.

During the three marketing seasons, 1946-48, substantial quantities of dark air-cured tobacco were placed under Government loan. Over 30 percent of the large 1946 crop and almost 40 percent of the much smaller 1947 crop went under loans. In the 1948 season, about one-fourth of the crop was received under loan; but during the 1949 season, only 4.1 million pounds or 11 percent of the dark air-cured produced was delivered for loans. Approximately 28 million pounds (farm sales weight equivalent) remained in Government loan stocks in early October. A substantial amount of the 1946 loans have been repaid, but sizable amounts of the loans on subsequent crops are still outstanding.

CIGAR, TYPES 41-62

Cigar Filler

The 1950-51 disappearance of cigar filler is likely to be above that of 1949-50. The preponderant share of Pennsylvania and Ohio cigar filler is used in United States cigar manufacture. Exports account for a comparatively small proportion of total annual disappearance. For the year ending September 30, 1950, the disappearance of Pennsylvania-Ohio filler is estimated at close to 60 million pounds--a 2 to 3 million pound drop from the preceding year and the lowest in 6 years. Cigar consumption in October 1949-September 1950 ran about 3 percent less than in the preceding year. The prospective high rates of employment and consumer incomes expected in 1950-51 will probably mean greater cigar consumption. Tax-paid withdrawals of cigars in August were sharply higher than in the same month a year earlier and for the second half of 1950, are likely to show an increase over the last half of 1949.

The carry-over of Pennsylvania-Ohio filler on October 1, 1950, is estimated at 140 million pounds--6 percent above a year earlier and the highest since 1945. The October estimate on 1950 production of these types is 68 million pounds--just about the same as the 1949 outturn. The indicated acreage is 5 percent above that of 1949, but the yields per acre are smaller. The carry-over plus this year's crop totals around 208 million pounds' supply at the outset of the 1950-51 marketing year. This is 4 percent above the 1949-50 supply and the highest level since 1942.

Table 12.- Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-50

(farm-sales weight)

Year and type	Production	Stocks October 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance year beginning October 1 1/	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
Total filler types 41-44 2/					
Average 1934-38	48.9	159.9	208.8	54.4	10.4
1939	63.1	141.9	205.0	54.0	11.7
1940	64.7	151.0	215.7	58.7	12.0
1941	71.2	157.0	228.2	61.4	12.5
1942	53.8	166.8	220.6	67.0	13.2
1943	47.0	153.6	200.6	55.2	18.6
1944	58.8	145.4	204.2	61.3	19.5
1945	49.9	142.9	192.8	64.0	34.0
1946	64.4	128.8	193.2	71.0	32.8
1947	63.2	122.2	185.4	61.7	30.6
1948	70.8	123.7	194.5	62.6	25.8
1949 3/	68.0	131.9	199.9	4/ 59.9	26.2
1950 3/	68.4	4/ 140.0	4/ 208.4		
Total binder types 51-56					
Average 1934-38	41.8	165.1	206.9	60.5	12.5
1939	63.3	116.6	179.9	45.0	16.6
1940	67.9	134.9	202.8	66.1	14.5
1941	61.6	136.7	198.3	60.4	16.9
1942	55.2	137.9	193.1	66.4	20.4
1943	51.0	126.7	177.7	69.2	30.3
1944	57.2	108.5	165.7	63.4	30.9
1945	62.1	102.3	164.4	60.9	47.7
1946	73.8	103.5	177.3	53.6	52.7
1947	70.3	123.7	194.0	68.2	43.4
1948	59.7	125.8	185.5	62.2	41.2
1949 3/	61.5	123.3	184.8	4/ 57.8	35.9
1950 3/	64.4	4/ 127.0	4/ 191.4		
Total wrapper types 61-62					
Average 1934-38	8.4	11.8	20.2	9.3	78.3
1939	11.4	10.1	21.5	7.9	67.7
1940	9.5	13.6	23.1	10.4	77.6
1941	10.1	12.7	22.8	9.6	98.4
1942	9.2	13.2	22.4	9.4	132.1
1943	10.0	13.0	23.0	8.7	167.7
1944	11.3	14.3	25.6	10.9	196.1
1945	11.2	14.7	25.9	12.3	197.3
1946	12.5	13.6	26.1	12.7	234.0
1947	13.5	13.4	26.9	12.4	296.0
1948	15.1	14.5	29.6	13.0	274.0
1949 3/	17.1	16.6	33.7	14.3	236.0
1950 3/	14.1	19.4	33.5		

1/ Stocks and disappearance for types 56, 61, and 62 are as of July 1. 2/ A small quantity of type 45 for 1939 and 1940 not included. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Preliminary estimate.

Another United States cigar filler type is type 46 which is grown in Puerto Rico. Shipments of Puerto Rican tobacco to the United States in July 1949-June 1950 amounted to 19 million pounds--5 million more than in the preceding year. However, stocks in the United States on July 1 at 26 1/2 million pounds were 1 1/2 million pounds less than on July 1, 1949. Stocks on the Island totaled 32 million pounds compared with 34.9 million on July 1, 1949. United States filler tobacco exports to foreign countries which include those both from the continental United States and Puerto Rico ran between 2 1/2 and 3 million pounds in the recent marketing year. Most of this was Puerto Rican tobacco and much of it went to French North Africa. Puerto Rican tobacco is planted late in the year and harvestings run through the early part of the following year. There was a high proportion of low grade tobacco in the 1950 harvestings.

The 1949 crop of Pennsylvania filler brought an average price of 26.4 cents per pound--about the same as in the 1948 season but less than in each of the 3 preceding seasons. The 1949 crop of Ohio filler averaged 25.0 cents per pound--9 percent more than in 1948 but less than each of the 3 seasons prior to 1948. A preliminary average for the Puerto Rican type is 20.0 cents--around one-fourth less than in each of the previous 2 years. The considerable amount of low quality tobacco in the Puerto Rican type was a major factor in lowering the price average.

The 1950 crops of cigar filler have substantially higher support levels than heretofore because of the higher parities calculated with the new method provided by legislation in 1948 and 1949. The percentage of parity at which price supports will be fixed is determined by the relationship of the actual supplies to normal supplies. The final determination of the supply percentage had not been announced by October 19. The June estimates of PMA indicated that the price support would be 88 percent of parity, but this is subject to revision when October 1 data become available. At 88 percent of September parities, supports would be fairly close to last season's average prices for the Pennsylvania and Ohio types but well above the unusually low average price received for Puerto Rican tobacco. If the index of prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and wage rates continues upward during 1951, the parities for the cigar types will be higher next year.

Cigar Binder

The 1950-51 domestic use of cigar binder is expected to be above that of 1949-50 because of the larger cigar output and consumption anticipated. Also scrap chewing, which absorbs sizable quantities of certain grades of the binder types, may rise a little. In the year which ended September 30, total disappearance of binder is estimated to have been about 55 million pounds compared with 62 million a year earlier. Both cigar consumption and scrap chewing output were lower in October 1949-September 1950 than in the year preceding. However, most of the decline in total disappearance of binder was due to the drop in exports. In 1948-49 an unusually large quantity of binder was exported--roughly 11 million pounds; but in the 1949-50 marketing year through August, only around 2 million pounds had a foreign outlet. Most of this went to Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and Netherlands.

The cigar binder tobacco carry-over on October 1 is estimated at near 130 million pounds—5 percent higher than a year earlier and the highest for any October since 1942. The October 1 estimate for this year's binder crop was 64 million pounds—5 percent above the 1949 outturn and the largest since 1940 except for 1946 and 1947. The increases over a year ago are in the Connecticut Valley, where both the Broadleaf (type 51) acreage and yields per acre appear to be higher. Smaller increases in acreage occurred in Havana Seed (type 52) and also in Wisconsin (types 54-55), but yields per acre are indicated to be lower than last year except for Havana Seed in Connecticut, where it is higher.

This year's crop plus the estimated carry-over adds to a total supply of close to 195 million pounds at the outset of the 1950-51 marketing year. This is about 5 percent above the comparable totals for each of the 2 preceding years and 30 million pounds higher than at the end of World War II.

The 1949 crops of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf and Havana Seed brought season average prices of 53.0 and 41.8 cents per pound, respectively. The Broadleaf average was 12 percent lower than in the previous season and the second lowest in 5 years, while the Havana Seed average was down one-third from 1948 and the lowest since 1944. The 1949 season averages of the Wisconsin types 54 and 55 were 23.0 and 28.5 cents per pound, respectively. Type 54 was fractionally higher and type 55 was up 24 percent compared with the previous seasons' averages. The New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed types averaged 22 cents per pound in 1949—the lowest in the past 5 years.

The 1950 crops of cigar binder tobacco have substantially higher support levels than heretofore because of the higher parities calculated with the new method provided by legislation in 1948 and 1949. The percentage of parity at which price supports will be fixed is determined by the relationship of the actual supply to the normal supply. The final determination of the supply percentage had not been announced by October 19. The June estimates of PMA indicated that the price support would be 88 percent of parity, but this was subject to revision when October 1 data became available. At 88 percent of parity, the 1950 support levels would be below the 1949 season average for Connecticut Valley Broadleaf but around one-fifth higher than the 1949 season average prices for Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52) and New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed (type 53). For the Wisconsin types, the 1950 supports at 88 percent of parity would be 7 or 8 percent above last season's average prices. If the index of prices paid by farmers, interest, taxes, and wage rates continues upwards during 1951, the parities for the cigar types will be higher next year.

Price Support Operations On Cigar Tobacco

Government loan programs on cigar tobacco have been operative on the Puerto Rican filler (type 46); the Wisconsin types 54 and 55; and in the latter part of last season for the first time, on Connecticut

Valley types 51 and 52. Loans were made on substantial amounts of Puerto Rican tobacco in the past 4 years. Only about 1-1/2 million pounds of the 1946-48 Puerto Rican tobacco remained under loan by early October, but 7 million pounds of the most recent crop were placed under loan this year. About 2-1/4 million pounds of type 54 (mostly 1948 crop) were in Commodity Credit Corporation inventories in early October. Close to 3.1 million pounds of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed were placed under loan during the latter part of the 1949 season. In early October there remained about 1.2 million pounds. A very small quantity of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf went under loan in the 1949 season and has since moved into trade channels.

Cigar Wrapper

The 1950-51 disappearance of cigar wrapper tobacco may be near the 1949-50 level. During 1949-50, the total disappearance was 14.3 million pounds of which 3 to 4 million pounds were exports. The total disappearance of wrapper during 1949-50 was the highest in the past quarter-century. It seems likely that if exports ease off some, the increased domestic use will tend to offset it. For the first 7 months of 1950, exports were only a little less than in the same period of 1949. Most exported wrapper went to Germany but some went to Belgium, Netherlands, and Denmark.

There was a record carry-over of domestic wrapper on July 1 of 19.4 million pounds--17 percent above that of a year earlier. Stocks of both the Connecticut Valley shade-grown (type 61) and the Georgia-Florida shade-grown (type 62) were higher than July 1 a year ago. According to the October 1 crop report, the 1950 shade-grown wrapper crop is a little over 14 million pounds. This is 18 percent below the 1949 crop, with practically all the drop resulting from the 24 percent decline in the acreage of the Connecticut Valley shade-grown (type 61). Despite the smaller production this year, the 1950-51 total supply of 33.5 million pounds is almost equal to that of a year earlier because of the large carry-over. The supplies of domestic wrapper in the last 2 years have been at their highest level in history.

The 1949 crops of wrapper brought lower average prices than those of a year earlier. Connecticut Valley shade-grown averaged $2.50 per pound--14 percent less than in the previous season. Georgia-Florida shade-grown averaged $2.10 per pound--also 14 percent below its 1948 average price. The 1949 average price for each type was around one-fifth lower than their record season highs of 1947.

Table 13.- Tobacco: Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by types, for specified periods with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Fire-cured 21-24	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Dark air-cured 35-37	Cigar Filler 41-45 1/	Cigar Binder 51-56 1/	Cigar Wrapper 61-62	United States total all types 2/
	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
Average:									
1925-29	960	214	336	31	77	64	62	10	1,756
1930-34	868	190	438	37	59	58	48	8	1,706
Av. 1935-39	981	128	371	37	43	42	34	10	1,647
1935	874	143	280	37	37	39	22	8	1,439
1936	864	127	302	38	34	40	27	9	1,440
1937	990	143	443	35	53	42	36	10	1,753
1938	909	111	407	38	40	42	43	10	1,601
1939	1,270	114	425	40	49	49	41	11	2,000
Av. 1940-44	822	80	390	39	37	43	38	10	1,461
1940	741	120	360	38	47	48	44	10	1,410
1941	718	74	342	40	33	48	41	11	1,306
1942	793	73	351	38	34	43	36	10	1,377
1943	843	69	399	35	31	38	33	10	1,458
1944	1,017	65	497	45	40	39	37	10	1,751
Av. 1945-49	1,050	72	461	46	36	43	42	14	1,765
1945	1,079	61	512	35	44	39	41	11	1,822
1946	1,189	92	489	50	41	43	48	12	1,963
1947	1,161	84	420	48	35	44	46	14	1,853
1948	884	63	432	47	30	45	40	15	1,555
1949 3/	935	60	453	50	32	44	39	16	1,630
1950 3/	954	54	408	49	29	47	41	13	1,596
	Percentage change								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av. 1935-39 to av. 1945-49	+7.0	-43.8	+24.3	+24.3	-16.3	+2.4	+23.5	+40.0	+7.2
1949 to 1950	+2.0	-10.0	-9.9	-2.0	-9.4	+6.8	+5.1	-18.8	-2.1

1/ From 1936 to 1939, type 45 (filler) supplanted by type 56 (binder).
2/ Includes miscellaneous types.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Tobacco: Yield per acre by classes and types, specified averages, and annual 1935-50

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Fire-cured 21-24	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Dark air-cured 35-37	Cigar Filler 41-45 1/	Cigar Binder 51-56 1/	Cigar Wrapper 61-62	United States total all types
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:									
1925-29	698	780	798	778	792	1,122	1,288	1,060	773
1930-34	733	786	782	677	811	1,075	1,395	1,014	786
Av. 1935-39	876	810	839	769	842	1,273	1,462	955	883
1935	928	823	794	775	847	1,288	1,531	974	905
1936	790	787	729	820	723	1,344	1,559	1,046	807
1937	875	830	907	650	902	1,204	1,430	851	895
1938	866	740	833	780	828	1,239	1,255	860	866
1939	922	868	931	820	908	1,292	1,536	1,044	940
Av. 1940-44	992	954	1,036	761	999	1,363	1,528	989	1,021
1940	1,025	888	1,045	850	905	1,337	1,530	922	1,036
1941	905	935	985	775	967	1,497	1,503	939	966
1942	1,024	982	980	740	1,037	1,249	1,520	963	1,023
1943	938	943	982	590	972	1,241	1,540	1,044	964
1944	1,069	1,022	1,189	850	1,116	1,493	1,547	1,075	1,116
Av. 1945-49	1,157	1,105	1,233	763	1,108	1,463	1,544	1,017	1,180
1945	1,088	951	1,127	525	988	1,281	1,529	1,001	1,094
1946	1,137	1,189	1,256	925	1,215	1,504	1,551	1,000	1,182
1947	1,135	1,024	1,153	795	1,054	1,429	1,527	992	1,139
1948	1,233	1,170	1,396	750	1,163	1,566	1,528	998	1,274
1949 2/	1,191	1,193	1,235	820	1,120	1,534	1,584	1,096	1,209
1950 3/	1,253	1,042	1,185	775	1,001	1,468	1,567	1,081	1,222
	Percentage change								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av. 1935-39 to av. 1945-49	+32.1	+36.4	+47.0	-.8	+31.6	+14.9	+5.6	+6.5	+33.6
1949 to 1950	+5.2	-12.7	-4.0	-5.5	-10.6	-4.3	-1.1	-1.4	+1.1

1/ From 1936 to 1939, type 45 (filler) supplanted by type 56 (binder).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated as of October 1.

Table 15.- Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States, for specified periods

Period	Chewing					Smoking 1/	Snuff
	Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap 1/	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:							
1925-29	104.5	8.8	6.2	77.4	196.9	161.1	39.6
1935-39	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	195.3	37.3
1940	48.8	5.6	4.2	42.9	101.5	205.1	37.9
1941	50.2	5.6	5.1	44.2	105.1	197.7	39.6
1942	54.3	6.0	5.1	48.3	113.7	175.7	41.0
1943	58.9	6.3	4.5	51.4	121.1	162.8	43.2
1944	61.7	6.5	4.1	52.9	125.2	139.9	42.0
1945	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	168.5	43.8
1946	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	106.4	39.4
1947	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	104.7	39.2
1948	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	107.6	40.8
1949	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.7	90.0	108.1	40.9
Jan.-Aug. 1949	28.2	3.8	1.8	26.2	60.0	70.5	26.6
Jan.-Aug. 1950	27.2	3.7	1.8	26.4	59.1	70.7	26.9
	Percentage change						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Jan.-Aug. 1949 to Jan.-Aug. 1950	-3.5	-2.6	.0	+.8	-1.5	+.3	+1.1

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1/ Breakdown of smoking and scrap prior to 1931 is estimated.

Table 16.- Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States, annual 1925-49, and January-August 1949-50 with percentages 1/

Period	Cigarettes		Cigars		Snuff	Chewing and smoking
	Small	Large	Large	Small		
	Bil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1925	80	21	6,921	460	38	372
1926	89	17	6,960	431	38	372
1927	97	16	6,891	444	40	354
1928	106	16	6,786	427	41	343
1929	119	14	6,849	428	40	338
1930	120	10	6,197	389	40	329
1931	113	7	5,626	345	40	328
1932	104	4	4,691	286	36	312
1933	112	4	4,592	212	36	305
1934	126	89	4,863	224	37	307
1935	135	3	5,031	182	36	304
1936	153	3	5,394	181	38	310
1937	163	3	5,534	200	37	301
1938	164	3	5,326	155	37	306
1939	172	3	5,510	157	38	303
1940	181	2	5,568	135	38	304
1941	206	2	5,960	146	40	299
1942	236	3	6,207	133	41	281
1943	258	6	5,228	128	43	262
1944	239	27	4,786	140	42	252
1945	268	82	5,014	98	44	270
1946	321	1	5,914	93	40	211
1947	336	1	5,631	81	39	199
1948	349	1	5,775	90	41	200
1949	352	1	5,587	82	41	194
Jan.-Aug.						
1949	237	.6	3,625	52	27	128
1950	246	.5	3,561	46	27	128
	Percentage change					
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Jan.-Aug. 1949 to Jan.-Aug. 1950	+3.8	-16.7	-1.8	-11.5	.0	.0

1/ Based on sales of revenue stamps and includes products from Puerto Rico.

Table 17.- Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, costs and expenses, net incomes, and profit ratios, by quarters, 1947-50

Year and quarter	Net sales	Costs, expenses, and other deductions	Net income		Profits in cents per dollar of sales		Profits as percentage of stockholders' equity (annual basis)	
			Before Federal income taxes	After Federal income taxes	Before Federal income taxes	After Federal income taxes	Before Federal income taxes	After Federal income taxes
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.				
1947								
1	586	546	40	24	6.8	4.1	14.8	8.8
2	667	626	41	25	6.1	3.7	15.2	9.2
3	683	637	46	29	6.7	4.2	17.2	10.8
4	705	654	51	31	7.2	4.4	18.8	11.2
Year	2,641	2,463	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948								
1	692	646	46	28	6.6	4.0	16.0	10.0
2	783	731	52	33	6.6	4.2	18.0	11.6
3	852	769	83	52	9.7	6.1	28.0	17.6
4	754	678	76	46	10.1	6.1	25.6	15.6
Year	3,081	2,824	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949								
1	702	648	54	34	7.7	4.8	18.4	11.6
2	782	718	64	39	8.2	5.0	20.8	12.8
3	812	743	69	43	8.5	5.3	22.0	13.6
4	765	702	63	40	8.2	5.2	19.6	12.4
Year	3,061	2,811	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950								
1	703	652	52	32	7.4	4.6	16.4	10.0
2	775	712	63	39	8.1	5.0	19.2	12.0

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